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New York, Thursday, July 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday by the receipt and publication of the following despatch from St. Louis:-Sr. Louis, July 2, 1862.

The Democrat of this city has a special despatch from Memphis, dated 30th ult., which says:-"Advices from Richmond this morning state that the Confederate troops have been driven from that city. No particulars are given." Later intelligence, however, assures us that the

account of the capture of Richmond is premature. Our news from General McClellan's army is as late as Monday night, at which time he had reached his new base of operations on the James river, with his transports and supplies close at hand, and his gunboats protecting them. He was awaiting reinforcements; but as both sides had suffered heavy losses in the late great movement, it might take a day or two before any new operations were commenced. We may add that details of the news have reached us of the proceedings of the Army of the Potomac up to the date before mentioned; but, in compliance with the requests of the War Department, which we have heretofore carefully observed, and conscious that our duty to the public service demands it, we withhold its publication for the present, as we do not desire to interfere with the arrangements of the government, which are doubtless essential to the Buccessful carrying out of the campaign.

We present our readers to-day with another map of the vicinity of the James river, embodying General McClellan's new base of operations, that his future movements may be better understood.

Gov. Morgan has issued an address to the people of this State calling on them to contribute their quota of fresh troops, in obedience to the request of the President.

The news from the West is not very important to-day. The rebel guerillas in Kentucky are still active in burning bridges and doing other damage. Flag Officer Farragut, with nine vessels of his fleet, passed up the Mississippi river above Vicksburg at five o'clock yesterday morntog, receiving sa they went a severe fire from the rebel batteries, mounting thirty or forty guns. The loss sustained was only four killed and thirteen wounded. These facts are confirmed by the Memphis papers, although they boasted a few days before that Vicksburg come ' be defended to the last. It was bombarded by Genera Porter's morter fleet on the 26th ult., and the fire of a 'ur boats continued during the next day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Powe, 1, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back he bill to punish persons giving or offering to give co. "sideration to members of Congress for procuring go " ernment contracts, &c. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, offered a resolution that, by the report of the Secretary of War of June 21, 1862, it appearing that Senator J. F. Simmons, of Rhode Island, used his official influence to procure a contract from the government for one C. B. Schuberth, for whiel, it was agreed that he (Mr. Simmons) should receive \$50,000, therefore the said James F. Simplows be expelled from his seat in the Senate. T'ne resolution was laid over. A resolution paking an appropriation for the relief of G- geral Totten was adopted. A resolution fixing on the 14th of Jely for the final adjournment of Congress was referred to the Finance Comgrade of line offgrades, as discussed. The bill authorizing an additional issue of Treasury notes was then taken pp several important amendments adopted, and the bill passed, when the Senate adjourned. This bill has already passed the House, but will have to go back to that body for action on the Senate's

In the House of Representatives, a bill to aid in the construction of the Pittsburg and Connelisville Railroad was referred to the Committee of the Whole. 'The Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to commu nicate any information received by the govern guent from General McClellan relative to the operations at White House was adopted. The motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill for the enlargement of the Illinois and New York canal looks was laid on the table was called up. A motion to lay the motion of the motion of the motion of the motion of against been fully recognized in the outset, he would subvert it.

main question, the subject was laid aside. ber of bills and resolutions relative to naval affairs were then passed, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the names of the Governors of the loyal States whose signatures do not appear in the petition to the President to immediately call out additional troops to put down the rebellion:-Delaware-William Burton, secession procli-

Iowa-Samuel J. Kirkwood, republican. Kansas-Charles Robinson, abolition. Massachusetts John A. Andrew, abolition. Kentucky-Beriah Magoffin, secession. Rhode Island-William Sprague, Union demo-

The Governors of California and Oregon were too far off for the petition to reach in time. Gen. Viele has issued an order in Norfolk for bidding assemblages for political discussion in the streets, and prohibiting the exhibition of secession

The Memphis Avalanche publishes the names of three hundred and twenty-two merchants of that city who took the oath of allegiance to the United States between the 14th and 19th of June.

The crew of the United States frigate Colorado were to be paid off on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has ordered that no militia officers of that State shall be enrolled in the Confederate service, and he threatens the rebel Secretary of War that if the Confederate officers disobey his orders he will have them ar-

The leaders of the democratic party of Indiana are considerably exercised over the prospect of an ignominious defeat. They nominated their State ticket in January last, and adopted a platform which does not suit the Union men of the party, and they have therefore called another convention, which is to meet at Indianapolis on the 30th instant, to modify and remodel their previous action. It is too late now, however, to ome in. The lamp has burned out, and their fate

Col. J. S. Jackson, of the Third Kentucky cavalry, has sent Gov. Beriah Magoffin a rebel flag which the Colonel says was captured from the ene my "in a mournful struggle, but in a holy cause." This must be gaul and wormwood to Beriah.

Gen. Halleck, it is expected, will soon return to St. Louis and re-establish his headquarters in that

Gen. Pope graduated at West Point in the same class with William S. Rosecrans, Abner Double day, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, Earl Van Dorn and James Longstreet.

William Wilson was hung in St. Louis, on the 27th ult., for the murder of policeman John C. Gilmore, in that city, on the 10th of December last. Two music dealers, named Balmer and Weber, have been arrested in St. Louis for selling secession songs. The music pieces were entitled "The Southern Rights March," "Confederacy March" and "Beauregard's March."

The Delaware and Raritan Railroad, over which passengers are to be conveyed between New York and Philadelphia for two dollars, will soon be opened for travel.

Green corn forms part of the soldiers' rations in

The steamship New York, from New York, ar rived at Southampton on the 19th ult. and at Bre-

The steamship Bremen will sail from this port at three o'clock next Saturday afternoon, her mails

closing at one P. M. The cotton market was firm yesterday. The sales were mined to about 300 bales, on the basis of 38 %c. a 39c for middling uplands. The government public sale of was said to have been in a damaged condition—and averaged 37 %c. per lb. The flour market was firm and tair extent to the trade and for export. Wheat wa rm and tolerably active, in part for export. Corn was firm, with sales to a fair extent, at 54c. a 55c. for old mixed. Pork was more active and buoyant, with sales f mess at \$10 87% a \$11, the inside figure for a check on the day. Beef was dull and nominal Lard was 6m and in good demand. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1,500 hhds. and 207 hhds. Coffee was quiet and steady. Freights were figure for grain, while engagements were olerably active for Liverpool at 11c. a 1136c. in buik and bags; flour was taken at (Se. To London and Glas ur was engaged at Ss. 6d.

Yesterday was a blue day to Wall street. In the ab sence of news from McClollan the bears had everything their own way, and all kinds of rumors were freely circulated. At the first board government sixes declined cent. At the second board there was a further fall of from 1 to 2 per cent all round. After the second board there was an improvement based on the reported capture of Richmond. Money was about 5 a 6 per cent; ex change, 120% a 121; gold about 109%.

Richmond-Latest from Gen. McCiellan's

Army. By the steamer Stepping Stones, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tnesday morning, bringing down a load of wounded soldiers, we have information from Gen. McClellan's army down to Monday night.

Guided, however, by the restrictions of the War Office, and from considerations of the public interest, we limit the publication this morning of the news and reports which have reached us to the brief letter of our Fortress Monroe correspondent, content to await the pleasure of the government in reference to the publication of the full details of the late Chickahominy.

Let it suffice our readers for the present that, after several days of the hottest work in the history of this war, both armies have been too much cut up for any immediate renewal of the strn gle on either side; that Gen. McClellan have established his new base of operations on the James river, within supporting distance of powerful fleet of gunboats, where he is awaiting reinforcements; that bis army, though It has not errered Richmond, bedistinguished itself with the most admirable bravery against the superior forces of the enemy, and awaits in confidence those reinfercements which are on the way to join it, for a direct assault upon the rebel capital, in conjunction with our gun-

We reserve the discussion of these late important movements and their results in front of Richmond until the publication of the details We are disappointed in the expectation of celebrating our occupation of Richmond with the celebration of the day of our national independence; but the inevitable event is only delayed. The army of General McClellan will be speedily reinforced. The army of the enemy has been tested, and the views of our commanding officer from the beginning, in reference to its strength, have been sustained. Had General McClellan's requisitions and representations, his plans and reasons

71. Pending a call for the yeas and nays on the | have been in Richmond a month or two months ago. Our disorganizing abolition factions are responsible for our present disappointments, as they are for the results of their original "Onward to Richmond" movement. Much blood and treasure have thus been sacrificed to the clamors and the political intrigues of this radical "emancipation or separation" party.

> Fully enlightened, at length, in regard to the true policy of the Virginia campaign, let us hope that the War Office will henceforward cut loose from these entangling abolition alliances, and that the sound Union war policy of President Lincoln will be supported by a united Cabinet. In the meantime the President's call for three hundred thousand fresh troops demands another great effort for the active prosecution of the war from our loval States and people. Let the people, therefore, of our loyal States respond in the celebration of the Fourth of July, in such a manifestation in behalf of this war for the Union as will promptly repair all damages, and instantly convince the Western Powers of Europe of the folly and the dangers of intervention.

> THE INTERVENTION MANIA ABROAD .- It is all very well for English and French Cabinet Ministers and diplomats to repudiate the idea of intervention on the part of their governments; but, when we see such efforts made to work up the minds of their people to a frenzy on the subject, it is not to be wondered at that we should doubt their sincerity. The will unquestionably exists on the part of the ruling classes in both countries to forcibly break up our institutions: but they lack the courage to do it until they can count upon the support of the masses. The question is whether, with all their abuse and misrepresentation of us, they will succeed in obtaining this. The following from the English Army and Naval Gazette, does not look as if intervention was a very popular idea even with the two services that would be most benefitted by a war with us:-

most benefitted by a war with us:—

There is a change coming over the spirit of our policy. But a short time back and Great Britain's most cherished doctrine was non-intervention. We gave plenty of sympathy to causes which deserved it, or did not, as sometimes turned out. The enlistment act was set aside now and then, and we builted Turks and Egyptians occasionally to be sure; but until the great intervention in behalf of the Sick Man and against his Russian residuary legates, who was exercising drotts d'heriter before his time, our government abstained from meddling with other people's business. Now, having just got rid of a conjoint and several intervention in Mexico, we are proposing to ourselves the pleasure of an intervention in the affairs of the most populous empire in the world, and are hankering after another intervention in the affairs of the most dang-rous people in the world. Of course it will be said that in China we mean mercif to defend the freaty nortal but let the Taepings lock out! They will "insult our flag;" then we must avenge it; and so begins a war against the Chinese rebels. In America, however, we only propose to join France in saying, "Pray, good people, stop this terrible war. Let the South go, and be good friends." And does any same mom believe the North will listen to our against of the Month of the Chinese rebels.

We do not think that, with this sort of feeling

We do not think that, with this sort of feeling existing in the army and navy and amongst the unbribed portion of the English press, we need concern ourselves much about the probabilities of trouble with England. As to France, we care just as little about the efforts being made there to manufacture a public sentiment in favor of intervention. We are, luckily, not dependent on the friendly feeling of either country for guarantees for their good be havior. We have bail bonds for it in the Mexican expedition, in the lesson taught by the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and in the two millions of pounds sterling which it cost England to send a few regiments to Canada. Neither England nor France could stand a twelve months' war with this country. The colossal extent of the expenditure that it would entail upon them would so terrify their people that they would be glad to cry quits on almost any terms that we might dictate to them.

BEN. WOOD AND RAYMOND THE PETS OF THE bing journal that "Little Villain" Raymond has an attack upon 'the Hon. Ben. Wood, on the ground that the London Times has recently called Ben. Wood a philosopher, patriot, scholar and gentleman. The rage of the "Little Villain" is clearly the result of envy. Some time ago the London Times applied to Raymond precisely the same praise that it now bestows upon Wood, and consequently Raymond is very jealous at being thus neglected or forgotten. True, Raymond only delivered an anti-national speech in the State Assembly. and Ben. Wood is a greater man than Raymond, for he is a member of Congress. Still. Ben. Wood did not deliver his speech at all, and in all probability did not write it; so that these considerations quite balance Wood's superior rank as an office-holder, and put Raymond and Wood again upon an equality. We sympathize with Raymond: for we think that his name ought to have been linked with Ben. Wood's in the London Times' praises; but then the Times does not care for Canada any more, and is only sanguinary fighting on the line of the swampy anxious to find a pretext for mediation. We advise Raymond, therefore, to make another speech, or reprint his editorial recommendation to depose the President and appoint a dictator, and we will then promise him another first rate notice in the London Times, equal to his deserts and to that which Ben. Wood has just received. Raymond and Wood are about of the same calibre, and the anti-American London Times has searched and can search the country over without finding two other such splendid pets.

DANGE OF REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.-It is the fear of revolution at home that has prevented the rulers of France and England from long since mingling in our strife. It is not from any respect for the law of nations, nor from any regard for the right of the American government to suppress a domestic rebellion without foreign intervention, that they have hitherto abstained from interference. It is because the people in those countries regard the American republic as the hope of humanity-the shield of civil and religious liberty all over the world. Hence the French and English governments are cautious in their movements. Their plan is to manufacture public opinion in advance against the United States in order to prepare the public mind for war; for intervention means war. If they did not intend to attack us they would not assail the country with measureless abuse. But if they ever draw the sword in support of intervention they will find that it is two-edged, and that it will wound themselves more deeply than the United States. The democracy of Europe will fraternize with the American republic

The President's Call for Three Hundred

The Governors of the loyal States having invited the President to issue a call for more men, in view of "the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, resulting from the unusual and unavoidable casualties of the service," Mr. Lincoln has "decided to call into the service an additional force of three hundred thousand men." We published the correspondence in yesterday's paper; but, in order to bring it more prominently before our readers, we place it here in this column

To THE PRESIDENT he undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, ressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord the federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union; and believing that, in view of the important military merements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual and unavoidable casualities of the service, the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectfully request, if it meets with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such aumbers of men as may be required to fill up all military organizations now in the field, and add to the army heretobre organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous ettes and military positions that have been captured by our armise, and to speedly crush the rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good government. All believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our government.

ISRAEL Washidura, Jr., Governor of Maine.

N. S. BERRY, Governor of New Hampshire.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, Governor of Vermont.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Punnsylvania.

A. W. ERADFORD, Governor of Maryland.

F. W. PIERPORT, Governor of Missouri.

O. P. MORTON, Governor of Missouri.

EDWARD SOLOMON, Governor of Missouri.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MARSION, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1862.

EDWARD SOLOHON, Governor of Wisconsin.

THE PERSIDENT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—Trully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotle a manner by you in the communication of the 28th day of June. I have decided to call in a the service an additional force of three hundred thousand m.m. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. I trust that they may be eurofied without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. An order lixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to morrow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be perceived from the foregoing list of Governors that the signatures of the Governors of Iowa, Rhode Island and Massachusetts are omitted. We have no doubt that their names are left out from some accidental circumstance-probably from inability to communicate with them in time.

The necessity for this call of the President broves what we long since stated-that the Confederates, under the operation of their conscription law, had an immense force in the field, while some of our radical contemporaries and some leading members of Congress disposed of the numbers of the Southern army as if they were a contemptible handful, that could be dispersed or captured by a mere flourish of trumpets. And it is known to all that a Massachusetts Senator actually proposed to reduce the army by 150,000 men, as being unnecessarily and expensively large. Had the additional number of men now called for been raised at first, the war would have been ended in twelve months. instead of being protracted for two years.

Unlike the rebel government, the President of the United States and Congress do not need to resort to conscription. There are plenty of willing men in the Northern States for volunteers, and had they been called upon in the beginning they would have come forward with alacrity in defence of their country's flag-Men pressed into service by a compulsory law will never fight so well as volunteers. The Richmond junta could not get volunteers, and hence they adopted the drafting system-a system which will never be needed for the loyal men of the North. Owing to the military character of our people, and the martial spirit kindled by the present war, the troops LONDON TIMES .- In yesterday's issue of his job- called for will not only be on hand before the first frost, but be good soldiers by that time, ready for any kind of service.

In order to remove a great difficulty out of the way of poor but patriotic men with families, the government will make an advance of twenty-five dollars of the bounty allowed by law as soon as the troops are mustered into service. The soldier will thus have something to leave his wife and children or mother and sisters when he is starting for the theatre of war, and which will be of great service till his pay becomes due. This will be a spur to enlistment in the cause of the Union.

The President urges that the quota of each State "may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." It cannot be brought to a speedy and satisfactory end without enough troops to cope with the enemy at all points, together with a force to permanently occupy the places siready posessed, in order to develop the latent Union sentiment and to assure loval men of their safety in adhering to the government of the United States and casting off the intolerable yoke of Jeff. Davis & Co. The abandonment by our troops of Jacksonville, in Florida; the raid of Jackson through the valley of the Shenandoah, both of which events exposed many Union men to persecution; and now the intelligence that James Island is about to be evacuated, and that Curtis is compelled to retreat from Arkansas before superior numbers, are facts which ought never to have had an existence, and are calculated to have a very pernicious effect throughout the South, to say nothing of the effect at the North and throughout the civilized world. A hearty and prompt response to the call of the President will remedy this evil in the future, and enable the government to hold the territory it conquers. Had General McClellan 20,050 more men, it would not have been necessary for him to abandon White House and change his base of operations from the Pamunkey to the James river. In fact, Richmond, Charleston and Savannah might have been captured several months ago had the numbers of our troops in the field been equal to the emergency.

The suppression of the rebellion in every Southern State is only a question of time; but delay is unnecessary and injurious. The most vital interests of the country are suffering, and the sooner the struggle is terminated the better for all concerned. The way to close it speedily is to bring into action overwhelming numbers to "fill up all military organizations now in the field," and add as many others as may be "necessary to garrison and hold all the cities and military positions captured by our armies." and overthrow the dynasties which attempt to now in the field, France and England will

feat and utter humiliation of the two leading maritime Powers of Europe. The proposed addition, therefore, to our army will not only soon restore domestic peace, but remove all danger of foreign war.

AN ABOLITION ROCKET AND ITS STICK .- There is a man named Vincent Colyer, who signs himself "Superintendent of the Poor," having assumed the title with the evident object of taking care of himself. This Colyer had a darkey school down at Newbern, and taught the contrabands' ideas-but not the contrabands-how to shoot. Everything went along quietly, and the aged darkeys in Colyer's school had been taught enough to know the pictures from the print in their primers, when all at once Governor Stanly was sent to take charge of affairs in North Carolina. Stanly is a conservative man, and the abolitionists became alarmed lest he should restore North Carolina to the Union. Consequently they determined to raise a rumpus in order to turn Stanly out, and Colyer was selected as the abolition agent. He went off as brilliantly as a rocket. He charged Governor Stanly with shutting up his school. He came on North and made speeches about it, passing around the saucer at every meeting. Members of our donkey Congress offered resolutions on the subject. Secretary Stanton wrote letters and bulletins in regard to it with his charac teristic vigor and ability. Deputations waited upon the President. The abolition journals denounced Stanly as a "scorpion"-scorpions being famous for shutting up darkey schools. The Emancipation (or Confederate) League of this city held a meeting about the matter. That vulgar border ruffian Jim Lane, who fights well in words only, made a long speech about Stanly. Colyer made several long speeches detailing his grievances, and afterwards visited the Sunday schools and collected the coppers from the little boys and girls. The Rev. Dr Tyng, who ought to be ashamed of himself and his companions, also made a speech about Stanly, and then went on to Washington to talk to the President and order him to order Stanly to order the school to be reopened. Finally, Colver went back to Newbern, and he has just written a letter from that city, which he wishes published as an appendix to his recent speeches. He says that he misunderstood Governor Stanly; that the school was never ordered to be closed, and that he will now humbly and thankfully eat his own words. So Colver went up like a rocket, and so he comes down like a stick. Now, what have the members of Congress, Secretary Stanton, the abolition editors, the confederates of the Emancipation League, Jim Lane, Dr. Tyng and the other fanatics concerned to say for themselves? What other abolition bubble will burst next?

THE NEW MILITIA LAW OF THIS STATE.-Else where will be found a brief synopsis of the Militia law that passed at the last session of the Legislature. The law itself is exceedingly lengthy; but the synopsis referred to will furnish our readers an idea of its general features. Many of its provisions are merely the re-enactment of the militia laws that have for a long time been on the statute books of the State; and, strange to say, those provisions are the features of the law which have met the strongest objections. The old militia laws of the State, enacted in times of peace, were, if anything, more arbitrary than this new Militia law; yet this is not perfect, nor could it be expected that it would be, under the long and useless delay in the consideration of the bill, and the haste with which it was finally passed, at the last hour of the session.

The officials are now passing from house to house and taking a list of those who are liable to do military duty under this law The public are therefore deeply interested in knowing the provisions of the law under which they are to be enrolled. The great revolution that has turned the public mind to the conside. ration of military matters renders the lay doubly important, especially in view of the new call for troops. But a few years since only a limited number of our people could be induced, on any consideration, to pay any attention to military affairs. They all looked upon it as too insignificant for their attention; but now the very reverse of that is the true condition of affairs. Old and young are absorbed in military matters, and are turning their attention to that science with as much zeal as they did previously to their daily pursuits. No sooner had we announced in our columns that the President had issued a call for more troops than numerous applications were made to us, by letter and in person, for information how to proceed by persons anxious to enroll their names among the defenders of the country at the earliest oppor tunity.

THE FOURTH OF JULY .- To-morrow the na

tion celebrates the eighty-sixth anniversary of its independence. This will be the second Fourth of July since the outbreak of our rebellion. At this time last year all of us hoped and expected that by the Fourth of July, 1862, the war would be over and the republic reunited. This hope has not been realized, this expectation has been dis appointed, and to-morrow's sun will shine upon a country still distracted by civil war upon opposing bosts of hostile brothers, upon a nation still in the mortal threes of reconstruction and regeneration. We believe, however, that the reunion which we have anticipated is only postponed, and that a year from dence will be celebrated by every citizen of every State, from Maine to Florida, and from New York to California. If the news of the capture of Richmond, which was received by way of Memphis, had proved true, the festival to-morrow would have outrivalled that of any previous year. But the call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops is of itself a matter of national congratulation. Had this call been issued a year ago the war would unquestionably have been concluded by this time; and now its issue marks the beginning of the end of the conflict. We know that the response to this call will be prompt and patriotic. We recommend that the letter of the State Governors to the President, and his response thereto, be read at every public meeting to-morrow throughout the country. This Fourth of July can be best celebrated by securing crowds of recruits to our armies, and the reading of the Declaration With a force of 369,000 men added to the troops now in the field, France and England will hesitate before they attempt an intervention in soldiers. No man has a right to celebrate the of Independence should be more prolific of

our affairs, which could only result in the de- Fourth of July unless he is willing to fight for the liberties of which it was the promise and is the pledge.

> THE TRIBUNE ACCEPTS THE NAME OF KADP CAL.-The revolutionary Tribune gladly accepts the name of radical as fitly designating its disorganizing faction, because a radical means one who goes to the root of the matter, and slavery is the root and cause of the rebellion. Now, we hold that a radical is one who seeks to pluck up the government by the root under the visionary idea of getting rid of negro slavery, that is entwined with it. Abolitionism is the cause of the rebellion, and not slavery; for that institution has existed in the nation since the foundation of the government, and is recognized by the constitution. If slavery were the cause of the rebellion, why did it not operate for threequarters of a century. It is only since the abolitionists organized in the country, some thirty years ago, that there has been any trouble about slavery. If they had let it alone there would be no rebellion; for there would be no excuse for it. It is not slavery, therefore, but meddling with it, that has done all the mischief. The Tribune, knowing that this meddling with the domestic institution of the Southern States has caused the rebellion, proposes to increase the interference, as the best way of suppressing the insurrection. Such is the logic of a radical. To extinguish a fire, throw oil into the flames. The war would have been ended long since but from the apprehension of an intention to meddle with negro slavery in the Southern States. Let that apprehension become reality, and the war will not be ended for twenty years.

> OCEAN STRAM NAVIGATION-OUR SHORT-COMINGS .- Within the last fortnight two passages have been made across the Atlantic which surpass in speed anything before accomplished by ocean steamers. The first was that by the China, which made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in five days and nineteen hours-thus giving us news in less than six days from all parts of Europe. The China is a propeller, and belongs to the Cunard line. The Scotia, also a Cunarder, but a paddle-wheel, made the trip from Queenstown direct to this port in eight days and feurteen hours, being the shortest passage on record, and approached only by the vessels of the famous Collins line. If this latter line had not been unpatriotically legislated out of existence, we should now have the finest and fastest class of mail steamers on the ocean. As soon as we put down the rebellion we must repair the error that has been committed in tion, and endeavor to raise our commercial steam marine to the same point of incontestible superiority to which our iron-clad was vessels have attained.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

Spirited Response of the Governor of THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The President of the United States has duly called upon the country for an additional force of three hundred war. The wisdom of this is obvious to all. Our semy in the field has been reduced by the ordinary casualties of the service, and must be recruited, and the positions captured by our arms must be held by mill tary authority. The people appreciate these facts. They fully estimate the magnitude of the great struggie, and the sacred obligations imposed upon them and the necessity of exercising a power that will speedily quell the rebellion, restore the rightful authority of the government and give peace to the country.

This appeal is to the State of New York; it is to each citizen. Let it come to every fireside. Let the glorious example of the Revolutionary period be our emulation. Let each feel that the Commonwealth now counts upon his individual strength and influence to meet the demands of the government. The period has come when all must sid. New York has not thus far steed back. Ready and more than willing, she has met every summons to duty. Let not her history be falsified, nor her position be lowered. We cannot doubt that the insurrection is in its death threes: the languishing war entails vast losses of life, of property, the ruin of business pursuits, and invites the greatness will be secured by responding to the present call. Let the answer go back to the President and to our brave soldiers in the field, that in New York the patriotic lists of the country's defenders is being ang

give hope and encouragement to the other.

An order fixing the quota of this State, with others, The details of organization will be in accordance with orders from the Adjutant General of New York. State will be districted, local committees will be ap-pointed and regimental camps established.

fixed the privy seal of the State, at the city of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

two. EDWIN D. MORGAM.

Ey the Governor—Louwood L. Dory, Private Sec'y. The idea that the State authorities of New York wil resort to drafting in order to furnish the State's quota of the call for three hundred thousand men is erronsous. This State will probably be called upon to furnish fifty thousand as its proportion-a number that can be raise by voluntary enlistments. On the mustering in of a company each man will receive his month's pay of \$13 when the regiment is mustered to be will get \$25, being a quarter of the bounty of \$100 to be raid each soldier. This will enable the men to provide for their families before leaving for the seat of war, and facilitate enlistments.

Three Hundred Thousand Men Wanted for Their Country's Defence.
THULLOW WERD GUARD.

EMPIRE BEIGADE, BUIGADES GASERAL F. B. SPINOLA, J. HEADGY-GREEN, 62 WHITE ST., NASE BROADWAY, All competent of theirs who have seen service, and who are Headprenerses, descaped agastrate F. B. Setnota,
Headprenerses, 22 Whith E. R., Naish Biodoway,
All competent officers who have seen service, and who are
now raising companies, other in this city or State, and who
are desirous of joining this regment, can, by making early
application at these bradquarters, receive motory and every
other facility for immediately completing, their commands,
and have their men seen at once into camp; and all gouldmoment of her perfl. by applying as above can receive every
possible advantage in money and otherwise for the purpose
of recruiting.

By special order of Brigadier General F. B. SPINOLA.

The Response of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Governor Andrew has issued a call to the people of Mass sachusette to fill up to the maximum number all her regi-ments now in the field, and for ten to fifteen new volunteer regiments in response to the call of the War Depart-ment. The Governor closes his call as follows:—"Massachusetts, which has never slumbered nor slept, must now arise to still higher efforts, and pledge to all the du ties of patriotism, with renewed devotion, the undivided

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.-The successful drama of sounced would be withdrawn after last night, will, in consequence of the demand for its continuance, remain on the bills every evening the present week. On Friday afternoon there will be a grand celebration, when two new places will be produced, in which hiss Maggie Mitchell will appear. The next week will open with the "Young Prince" and "Katty O'Sheel," in which the fair lessee will embedy the principal characters.

WALLACE'S THEATER.-A new comedictia, in one entitled "Grange Riossoms," was preduced establishment last evening with great success, very spucy little piece, and Mr. Florence, who pi leading part—a'character entirely out of his usus